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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/649,422	08/26/2003	Nils Larson	CROSS1600	5172

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EXAMINER

BAYARD, DJENANE M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2141

DATE MAILED: 12/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/649,422

Applicant(s)

LARSON, NILS

Examiner

Djenane M. Bayard

Art Unit

2141

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 August 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-4, 6-13, 15-16, 19-20, 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,343,324 to Hubis et al.

a. As per claim 1, Hubis et al teaches a method and system for controlling access share storage devices in a network environment by configuring host-to-volume mapping data structures in the controller memory for granting and denying access to the devices. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches an interface to an IP network (See col. 2, lines 24-30); an interface to one or more target devices (See col. 2, lines 24-30); a processor coupled to the interfaces; and a memory; wherein the processor is configured to maintain in the memory a mapping of users that are connected to the IP network to the one or more target devices (See col. 9, lines 23-43, *a host Id map list data structure storing a list of Host Indices also defined in memory of controller is indexed by Fibre Channel Loop Id. This Host ID Map list maps each Loop Id to a host index*), to access the mapping according to login information corresponding to the users, and to enable access from the users to the one or more target devices according to the mapping (See col. 8, lines 43-58, *a host computer desiring to access a logical volume controlled by controller must*

Art Unit: 2141

login or otherwise identify its access request. Host first logs in to the logical volume storage array via a controller then makes requests to access a specific logical volume).

b. As per claim 2, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the system comprises a router configured to be coupled between an IP network and a SCSI bus, wherein the router is configured to maintain one or more access control tables, wherein each table identifies one or more tape servers, to enable access to the access control tables according to the login information corresponding to the users to associate each user with one of the tables, and to enable each user to access the one or more tape servers identified in the table associated with the user (See col. 8, lines 43-58 and col. 12, lines 4-24).

c. As per claim 3, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the mapping comprises one or more tables, wherein each table is associated with one or more users and wherein each of the associated users is mapped to a set of the one or more target devices listed in the table (See col. 12, lines 4-24).

d. As per claim 4, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the login information comprises a username associated with the user (See 8, lines 43-58).

Art Unit: 2141

e. As per claim 6, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the target devices comprise storage devices (See col. 7, lines 40-45).

f. As per claim 7, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the target devices comprise tape drives (See col. 7, lines 40-45).

g. As per claim 8, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the target devices comprise SCSI devices (See col. 7, lines 40-45).

h. As per claim 10, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the system comprises a router (See col. 4, lines 45-55).

i. As per claim 11, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the interface to the one or more target devices comprises an interface to a non-IP network to which the target devices are connected (See col. 2, lines 21-30).

13. As per claim 13, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches maintaining a mapping of users that are connected to an IP

Art Unit: 2141

network to one or more target devices; accessing the mapping according to login information corresponding to one or more users; and enabling access from the one or more users to the one or more target devices according to the mapping (See col. 8, lines 43-58, *a host computer desiring to access a logical volume controlled by controller must login or otherwise identify its access request. Host first logs in to the logical volume storage array via a controller then makes requests to access a specific logical volume*).

k. As per claim 9 and 16, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein communications between the users and the processor comprise NDMP communications (See col. 6, lines 1-8).

l. As per claim 12, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches a management station configured to enable access to the mapping (See col. 8, lines 43-50).

m. As per claim 15, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches comprising interfacing with the IP network (See col. 2, lines 15-20).

n. As per claim 19, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein maintaining the mapping comprises maintaining one or more tables, wherein each table is associated with one or more users and wherein each of the

Art Unit: 2141

associated users is mapped to a set of the one or more target devices listed in the table (See col. 10, lines 63-67 and col. 11, lines 1-6).

o. As per claim 20, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as mentioned above.

Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein maintaining the mapping further comprises a system administrator creating the one or more tables and storing the one or more tables in a memory (See col. 9, lines 9-30).

p. As per claim 22, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the target devices are connected to a non-IP network and wherein the method further comprises interfacing with the non-IP network (See col. 2, lines 14-30).

q. As per claim 23, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the non-IP network comprises a SCSI bus (See col. 2, lines 29-30).

r. As per claim 24, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as mentioned above.

Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein enabling access from the users to the one or more target devices comprises directing at least one of the one or more users to backup data to a target device which is identified in a table associated with the at least one user (See col. 12, lines 4-24).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 5, 14, 17-18 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,343,324 to Hubis et al in view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2001/0020254 To Blumenau et al.

a. As per claim 5, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Hubis et al teaches wherein the login information comprises a username and a corresponding password associated with the user.

Blumenau et al teaches a method and apparatus for managing access to storage devices in a storage system with access control. Furthermore, Blumenau et al teaches wherein the login information comprises a username and a corresponding password associated with the user (See page 5, paragraph [0059]).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein the login information comprises a username and a corresponding password associated with the user as taught by Blumenau et al in the claimed invention of Hubis et al in order to match an identifier of the host with configuration data for the host (See page 5, paragraph [0059]).

b. As per claim 14, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Hubis et al fails wherein the mapping is maintained in a router that is located between the IP network and a transport medium to which the target devices are connected (See col. 12, lines 5-15); wherein the mapping comprises one or more tables, each identifying a set of target devices and a set of users that are authorized to access the identified set of target devices (See col. 5, lines 59-65); However, Hubis et al fails to teach wherein the login information for each user comprises a username and corresponding password; and wherein enabling access from each user comprises examining one of the tables that is associated with the user, determining whether one of the set of target devices is identified in the table associated with the user, and directing the user to access the one of the set of target devices.

Blumenau et al teaches wherein the login information for each user comprises a username and corresponding password; and wherein enabling access from each user comprises examining one of the tables that is associated with the user, determining whether one of the set of target devices is identified in the table associated with the user, and directing the user to access the one of the set of target devices (See page 5, paragraph [0059]).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein the login information for each user comprises a username and corresponding password; and wherein enabling access from each user comprises examining one of the tables that is associated with the user, determining whether one of the set of target devices is identified in the table associated with the user, and directing the user to access the one of the set of target devices as taught by Blumenau et al in the claimed invention of Hubis et al in order

Art Unit: 2141

to match an identifier of the host with configuration data for the host (See page 5, paragraph [0059]).

c. As per claim 17, Hubis et al teaches claimed invention as described above. However, Hubis et fails to teach wherein accessing the mapping according to login information corresponding to one or more users comprises associating a username with each user.

Blumenau et al teaches wherein accessing the mapping according to login information corresponding to one or more users comprises associating a username with each user (See page 5, paragraph [0059]).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein accessing the mapping according to login information corresponding to one or more users comprises associating a username with each user as taught by Blumenau et al in the claimed invention of Hubis et al in order to match an identifier of the host with configuration data for the host (See page 5, paragraph [0059]).

d. As per claim 18, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Hubis et al fails to teach wherein accessing the mapping according to login information corresponding to one or more users comprises associating a username and password with each user.

Blumenau et al teaches wherein accessing the mapping according to login information corresponding to one or more users comprises associating a username and password with each user (See page 5, paragraph [0059]).

Art Unit: 2141

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein accessing the mapping according to login information corresponding to one or more users comprises associating a username and password with each user as taught by Blumenau et al in the claimed invention of Hubis et al in order to match an identifier of the host with configuration data for the host (See page 5, paragraph [0059]).

e. As per claim 21, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Hubis et al fails to teach wherein access to the mapping is enabled according to usernames and passwords corresponding to the one or more users.

Blumenau et al teaches wherein access to the mapping is enabled according to usernames and passwords corresponding to the one or more users.

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein access to the mapping is enabled according to usernames and passwords corresponding to the one or more users as taught by Blumenau et al in order to match an identifier of the host with configuration data for the host (See page 5, paragraph [0059]).

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent No. 6,977,927 to Bates et al teaches a method of allocating storage resources in a storage area network.

U.S. patent No. 6,393,539 to Nguyen et al teaches a system and method for reliably assigning and protecting data in a centralizes storage system.

U.S. Patent No. 6,920,491 to Kim teaches a fabric device configuration for onlining fabric devices for use from a host system.

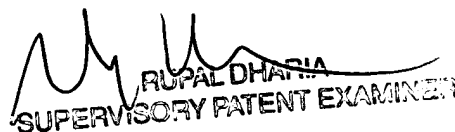
6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Djenane M. Bayard whose telephone number is (571) 272-3878. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday 5:30 AM- 3:00 PM..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571) 272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Djenane Bayard

Patent Examiner


RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER